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MASON'S

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COLLECTORS'

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ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN NORTH AMERICA.

By M. W. DICKESON, M. D.

Number II.—Continued.

The position the skeleton occupied in the earth, was, with its head to the east and slightly elevated, and hands crossing at the wrists, upon the chest. The earth, immediately around the bones, was of a dark, rich loam, from two to four inches thick, and completely enveloped in laminæ, or veins of a light brown or dingy white. No more bones were discovered, for several feet. The next skeleton found was that of a female, from twenty-five to thirty years old, the head of which was well formed, the face rather broad and somewhat depressed, the bones much decomposed, and not removable entire. On the left side of the neck lay a small cup filled with ashes, which

Fig. 3.

upon analyzation, were found to contain a considerable portion of potash.

It occupied a small saucer, which was broken with the hoe. Upon the right side of the neck was a jar, similarly filled with ashes, much darker than the former; this was also broken.

Fig. 4.

We examined carefully throughout the course of the skeleton, and found but a few pigments. The appearance of the earth immediately around it, was the same as in the first described case, with the exception of a dark vein half-inch thick, completely surrounding the others. The cranium was hollow, no dirt having found its way through the foramen ; but incrusting the sides of the bones, we found an adipose substance shooting out into needle-like crystals, from a half, to three-quarters of an inch long, perfectly white and opaque, which, on exposure to the sun, lost their water of chrystalization, and fell down into a fine powder of a slightly pungent taste.

At this stage of the examination, we found skeletons lying in rows, about eighteen inches apart, occupying the same position, with heads to the east. We dug up the remains of some twenty, and finding nothing wor-

thy of note, only secured such pieces of pottery as were entire ; about three to one being broken notwithstanding every precaution was used. On one hand, the boys had lost sight of the bones, as they advanced up the bayou. When ordered to dig deeper, the hoe suddenly struck into a mass producing a grating noise ; digging into it, we found upwards of a bushel of burnt human bones, out of which we selected a number of pieces of the crania, and parts of the jaw bones, containing the teeth, completely deprived of their animal matter by fire. Directing the skeleton next joining these bones, to be carefully traced out, a subject was exposed, which, judging from the loss

Fig. 5.

of teeth, and the absorption of the alveolar processes, must have been upwards of eighty years old.

The bones were short and thick; indicating it to have been a dwarf. Around the head and neck lay several pieces of finely carved pottery ; double the number met with in any other skeleton. The head was flattened, and on the superior portion of the frontal, at the junction with the parietals, the bones had exfoliated, leaving the margins with smooth and rounded edges, no doubt caused by the long continued pressure of the head braces.

The next skeleton of which we traced the bones regularly, was that of a male. The hoe cut through the head, but we carefully dug it out, and made a drawing from it. It was flattened and of immense size, and differed much from any of the former. The occiput extended perpendicularly four and a half inches, meeting the other bones at a rounded point, at their superior extremities, the table of the bones were quite thin.

The parietals were flat, and the cavity of the head filled with dust. Around the neck lay three pieces of pottery, one of which was obtained whole—a bottle moulded with clay over a gourd, and then burnt out—the carvings well executed.

PECULIARITIES OF AMERICAN COINS.

No. 8.

A study of the minute peculiarities of our coinage enables us to detect in many instances, altered pieces. Owing to its great rarity, perhaps the cent of 1804 is imitated in this way as frequently as any other American coin. As we have but the varieties of perfect and broken dies, it will not be difficult to detect the imposition by observing the proximity of the words "States" and "of" on the reverse of each of them, which will not be found on any other cent. The so-called varieties are so exactly alike that I am inclined to believe that only one die could have been used, and, in fact, the obverses equally resemble each other, so that there may have been but one set of dies employed in making the famous 1804 cent. The breakage of the dies is noteworthy, as it is peculiar to the year. That on the obverse edge, touches the letters R. T. Y.—the other also on the edge, unites the letters M. E. R. I. I have no doubt that numbers of cents were struck during the years 1804 and 1799 with the dies used the several previous years, 1803, and

1798, as the abundance of these dates seem to corroborate; and it is well known that the practice of using good dies after the expiration of the year, for which they were made, formerly prevailed at our mint. If this suggestion is correct, the cents of 1799 and 1804 are rare because very few of them were made.

A critical examination of the half-cents of 1804–5 and 6, without stems to the wreaths, satisfied me that a single die was used in making each of them. Also that the reverse of the cent of 1802 with 000, was made with the same die as that of 1801 with 000.

In early times, they were nor particular about proportion in many cases. For instance, the last figure of the half-cent of 1807 is the same size as the corresponding figure of the perfect date cent of the same year.

We have three degrees of thickness, both of the cent and half-cent of 1795. The medium in each case is not lettered on the edge. Their weight must vary not a little. In 1846 they made cents with the date of three different sizes; the smallest size being most common.

In 1817 we have the variety with fifteen stars, one with date to the left of the head, one with date under head and thirteen stars, and the cracked die. This crack connects the top of the figure 7 with the top of the adjoining figure 1. *

(*To be Continued.*)

U. S. MEDALS.

We shall shortly commence the history of medals emanating from our Government, and struck at the U. S. Mint, in this city, including Army, Navy, Presidential and Miscellaneous medals, gold, silver and bronze, with their fictitious value added. This history will be exact and complete, as the matter is derived from an Ex-Director of U. S. Mint, and from official papers of the Government. It is our aim to make this Journal, in time, a perfect encyclopedia of numismatic literature; containing, ere many volumes have been issued, most important information, on the subject of coins, &c., for the ready reference of those interested in the medalic history of our country.

PHILAD'A COIN SALE.

We call special attention to the sale of J. Colvin Randall's collection of coins to take place at the spacious rooms of Birch & Son, 1110 Chestnut Street, on the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 28 and 29. Having catalogued this fine cabinet of coins, we speak *knowingly* of the collection, and our readers can depend on the descriptive condition of the pieces. Among the many gems will be found Dollars of 1794, 1836, '38, '39, '51 and '52, the latter five in proof condition; many very fine Half-Dolls, Quarters, Dimes, ½ Dimes and 3c. Pieces; some very beautiful and fine cents in the early dates, including 1793, 1799 and 1804. Of the 1799 cents, there are three varieties, and the best we have yet seen. Also a good variety of Patterns, Medals, Foreign Silver and Copper Coins, etc. Parties in, and contiguous to N. Y., will address E. Cogan, No. 100 William St., New York, for catalogues and bids.

All the principal collectors, among our subscribers, will receive a catalogue, and those unable to attend, can have their bids executed (at a cost of 10 per ct.) by giving early notice at this office, of the coins desired.

WANTED.

A few April numbers of our magazine, first volume (1867). A good price will be paid for the same. Also wanted a few of the first volume complete. We will give, in exchange, our second volume, to any person mailing us the first.

GOOD IDEA.

"Exeursion pie-nies to our mint are talked of in other cities."—*Philad'a Evening Star, Sep.* 11.

The above, clipped from that brilliant little daily, the *Star*, of this city, a paper always up to the newest sensation, and popular as pretty girls at a summer resort—is the best indication of the interest manifested by the public at large in numismatology, that we have seen for many a day.

"Exeursions to U. S. Mint from other cities" is just the thing to bring coins and coining prominently before the public eye. Let them come! Welcome warm, awaits the throng, from our amiable and energetic direetor, Dr. Linderman, assisted by his capable and industrious clerks and artisans. Come and see the finest piece of machinery in America—the beautiful stationary engine at the mint—see the glittering gold, and shining silver coins piled in huge heaps, and then the stacks of solid gold bricks, worth, each, 6000 Dollars. Come and feast your eyes on the process of *money making;* and, ere you leave the spot, look upon the Washington Cabinet of medals and coins—a scientific thing of beauty, and a joy to Americans forever! After pic-nicing around among the smelting furnaces, trotting through the various coining rooms, and nibbling a lunch in the spacious reception rooms, form in procession, march down Chestnut to 10th street, up 10th street to Arch, and enter the coin depot of M. & Co., where each one of the happy excursionists can view thousands of coins, and perpetuate their visit by subscribing for this magazine.

UNIQUE "'93."

We learn that Victor Hugo has sold his "'93" at private sale in France for 100,000 Francs, about 28,000 Dolls. in Greenbacks. Notwithstanding the fact that this remarkable piece is entirely "uncirculated," it will soon be put in "proof" condition by the present owner; and strangely enough pass into general "circulation," immediately afterwards. We hope the Numismatic Associations will take notice of this new "'93" in their coming discussions on varieties of the early U. S. coinage, and give to it the attention such an expensive "'93" demands. Parties at a distance, desiring to add a copy of this valuable piece to their collections, can find it ere long, at any respectable book store. All hail! Victor Hugo; we cheerfully make you the champion author of *Unique Pieces;* and, if you should ever deign to cross the big pond, we can warrant you as warm a reception in America as your "'93" will most assuredly command. Do you ever "exchange" pieces, Victor? If so, send us a "'93."

U. S. PATTERN PIECES.

WITH THEIR INTRINSIC VALUE ADDED.

BY E. M., JR.

(*Continued.*)

There were eight pieces in the Feuchtwanger Composition set of one cent pieces (1837)—worth, when very fine, $2 per set.

In 1838 were designed and struck the beautiful silver Dollar and Half-

Dollar, known as the "Flying Eagle" patterns. These pieces bear a very close resemblance to the 1836 pattern Dollar. The stars which dot the field around the eagle on the 1836 Dollar are omitted on the Dollar of 1838. Flying Eagle Dollar of '38 valued in proof condition at $35. Half-Dollar of this year (proof) $10.

There are two varieties of the F. E. Half-Dollar of '38, viz:—the "Liberty Seated" and "Head of Liberty" obverses; the former being the rarest, and commanding about $50, at public coin sales.

A Pattern Silver Dollar, similar to the last, was struck in 1839, termed also a "Flying Eagle" Dollar and worth $40. During this year there were struck Half-Dollars in copper and silver, differing from all others. In the obverse the seated figure of Liberty is surrounded with stars; reverse, eagle and shield: legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Value of the pieces about $50 each.

Under the head of patterns, it is customary to introduce the model gold Dollars and Halves of California. These peculiar pieces were struck at the San Francisco Mint, in 1849, as trial pieces. Value of the Dollar, $5; the Half-Dollar, $4.

[NOTE.—In the preceeding number we omitted to state the value of steam coinage pieces of 1836. Also the Two-Cent piece in nickel, same year. The Feb. steam coinage worth $2; March, 25c.; Nickel 2c. piece, $3.]

(*To be Continued.*)

WHAT HAS PASSED FOR MONEY.

Many things have been used at different times as money; cowrie shells in Africa, wampum, or beads made of clam shells by the American Indians, soap in Mexico. The Carthagenians used leather as money, probably bearing some mark or stamp. Frederick II., at the siege of Milan, reviving this custom, issued stamp-leather as money. In 1350, John the Good, King of France, who was taken prisoner by the celebrated Black Prince, and sent to England until ransomed, also issued leather money, having a small silver nail in the middle. Salt is the common money in Abyssinia, codfish in Iceland and Newfoundland. "Living money," slaves and oxen, passed current in ancient Greece and among the Anglo-Saxons in payment of debts. Adam Smith says that in his day there was a village in Scotland where it was not uncommon for workmen to carry nails instead of money to the baker's shop and the ale-house. Marco Polo found in China money made of the bark of the mulberry tree, bearing the stamp of the sovereign, which it was death to counterfeit, being the earliest specimen of paper money. Tobacco was generally used as money in Virginia up to 1660, 57 years after the foundation of that colony, and men bought wives for such a weight of tobacco; while in Canada the beaverskin, being the great staple, was in like manner made a unit, and all transactions were estimated in beaver. Wheat was received in Massachusetts at one time, in payment of all debts. France, during the Revolution, discussed the propriety of receiving wheat as money. Platina was coined in Russia from 1828 to 1845. But the metals best adapted and most generally used as coin are copper, nickel, silver and gold, the two first being now used for coins of small value, to make change, the two latter, commonly designated "the precious metals," measures of value and legal tenders. On the continent of Europe a composition of silver and

copper, called bullion, has long been used for small coins, which are made current at a much higher value than that of the metals they contain. In China, Syeee silver is the principal currency, and is merely ingot silver of a uniform fineness, paid and received by weight. Spanish dollars also circulate there, but only after they have been stamped as proof that they are of the standard fineness. As Asia Minor produced gold, its earliest coinage was of that metal. Italy and Sicily possessing copper, bronze was first coined there. Herodotus says the Lydians were the first people known to have coined gold and silver. They had gold coins at the close of the ninth century B. C., Greece Proper only at the close of the eighth century B. C. Servius Tullius, King of Rome, made the pound weight of copper current money. The Romans first coined silver 281 B. C., and gold 207 B. C. Some nations, although they worked the metals with skill, seem never to have coined money, and such was the case with the Irish, of whom no coins are known prior to the English invasion in the twelfth century.

PRICED CATALOGUE GREAT MICKLEY SALE IN N.Y.

Nov., 1867.—Continued.

PART I. *American Series.*

PATTERN PIECES.

2136. Pattern Cent, 1792; eagle on a rock; rev. "Trial Piece," not original; copper proof. 50c.

2137. Pattern Cent, 1792; obv. bust, "Liberty" above, and the date below; rev. eagle standing on a section of a globe, "United States of America." Copy. $1 25.

2138. Pattern Mill, or tenth of a cent, 1794, copper, struck from the dies of the 1794 Half-Dime. *fine.* $5.75.

2139. Pattern Cent, 1803; obv. a strange deformed eagle, "Liberty" above, date below; rev. wreath, "One Cent" in the centre, "United States of America." Copy. 75c.

2140. Three of Kettle's pieces, Half and Quarter Eagles of 1803; brass, fine. 15c.

2141. Half-Dollar of 1830, struck in copper, very good. Counterfeit. 38c.

2142. Half-Dollar of 1835, struck in copper, good. Counterfeit. 38c.

2143. Half-Eagle of 1834, in copper, the new type. 50c.

2144. Gold Dollar, 1836; brilliant proof, very rare. $7 50.

2145. Flying Eagle Silver Dollar, 1836, with "Gobrecht" on the field; *a splendid proof.* Very rare. $57 50.

2146. Flying Eagle Dollar, 1836; splendid proof, decidedly the finest specimen I have ever met with, rare. $15.

2147. Half-Dollar, 1836, milled edge; splendid proof, very rare. $3 00.

2148. Two-Cent piece, 1836, struck in a light colored composition, one-tenth of which is silver; milled edge, original, rare. $2 50.

2149. Two-Cent Piece, 1836; splendid proof in copper. $2 50.

2149² "First Steam Coinage, 1836; Feb. 22d;" brass, original, very rare. $1 38.

2150. First Steam Coinage, 1836, February 22; copper, original, very fine, rare. $1 87.

2151. First Steam Coinage, 1836, March 23; bronze, original, nearly proof, rare. $2 00.

2152. First Steam Coinage, 1836, March 23; bronze, proof, re-struck. 25c.

2153. Feuchtwanger's Three Cent piece, 1837, eagle on a rock; very fine indeed, and extremely rare. $7 50.

POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

Priced Catalogue—continued.

		Unused $ cts.	Used $ cts.
	FRENCH COLONIES.		
1	cent, square, olive green	.6	3
5	" " emerald "	10	5
10	" " cinnamon	15	6
40	" " vermilion	30	6
	GERMANY.		
	NORTHERN STATES.		
	"Adhesive Stamps."		
	1850.		
¼	silb. grosch, red brown		3
⅓	" " flesh	10	3
½	" " green		3
1	" " blue		3
2	" " rose		3
3	" " yellow		3
	1860.		
¼	silb. grosch, sqr., red	5	3
½	" " " green	12	3
1	" " "light blue	15	3
2	" " " rose	18	3
3	" " " russet	20	3
5	" " " lilac	25	3
10	" " "vermilion	35	6
	1862.		
⅓	silb. grosch, sqr., green	5	3
½	" " " orange	8	3
1	" " " rose	10	3
2	" " " blue	12	3
3	" " " brown	15	3
¼	" " " black	5	3
	"Envelope Stamps."		
½	silb. grosch, oval, orange	10	5
1	" " " rose	12	5
2	" " " blue	18	5
3	" " " stone	20	5

(To be Continued.)

50,000 CURIOSITIES.

In the last number of our Journal we alluded briefly to the immense collection of relics, coins, curiosities, &c., offered at private sale by Dr. Morgan, (see advertisement on cover) of Limerick, Pa. This collection; or rather *combined collection*—for it is composed of *five different and distinct collections*—is the most important and valuable assortment of rarities now in the United States. Dr. Morgan has had unequaled facilities for obtaining rare and curious objects; having resided for several years in South America, where he became possessed of the cabinet of curiosities belonging to Gen. L. Gomez, who fell in 1865 at the bombardment of Pysander, and who spent a vast amount of money and twenty-five years of his life in forming his remarkable collection. Dr. Morgan has also, in the above combination, the museum of a French Naturalist, who had his exhibition on public view at the city of Montevideo; also the entire *mineral* collection of a German Naturalist, who devoted some six years and a large amount of money in its formation, and that in the very heart of the mineral regions of South America. In addition to the above named, the entire collection of a scientific gentleman now residing in Rio de Janerio; which makes, including his own, *five* valuable and separate collections, now offered by Dr. Morgan, for the sum of $25,000, or to be sub-divided (to suit purchasers) in sums of from $1,000 to $5,000.

Having had an interview with the proprietor, and a knowledge of this vast combination of attractive objects, and knowing that his health is rather precarious—demanding his removal to a milder climate—we endorse the statement that the price asked for this collection is ruinously low—only 50c. per article—and needs but an examination of the objects, by those interested, to meet with a ready sale.

NEW ISSUES.

SARAWAK.—The new emission is lithographed brown on yellow paper, and is the work of the well-known firm of Maclure, Macdonald & MacGre-

gor, the engravers of the current set of Montevideo, and other stamps. The portrait is that of the late Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. We presume the initials in the corners signify James Brooke, Rajah (of) Sarawak. We are informed, on the best authority, that only a three-cent stamp has been engraved, and that the supply is now on its way out.

SPAIN.—Our contemporary, on the authority of a Hamburg corespondent, states that the 10 milesimas de escudo of Spain, having been forged, is to be withdrawn from circulation; and consequently opines the speedy emission of a substitute.—*Philatelist.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cincinnati, August 31.

Gents: Have you any coins of "Judea" on hand? if so, let me know condition and lowest cash price. I receive the Magazine regularly and am more and more pleased with it—can't it be enlarged? Shall be in your city in a few months—will give you a call; in the interim may make some purchases. Respectfully, H. C. E.

[Coins you speak of rare and worth about 50c. to $1. each. Shall certainly enlarge and illustrate ere many months, as the support we are now receiving will soon justify the additional expense. Shall be pleased to see you.—ED.]

Newbury, Vt., Sept. 3, 1868.

Messrs. Mason & Co., Gents: I have a letter from Gen. Kossuth, dated London, Aug. 9, 1852. It is a reply to a letter apprising him of his being elected honorary member to a society. Do you buy? if so, what is it worth?

Respectfully, C. K.

[An autograph letter of L. Kossuth is worth about $1.—ED.]

Newark, N. J., Sept. 12.

Sirs: The *observer's right or left* seems to me to be the correct thing in terming the position of a figure on a coin, stamp, etc. Yours truly, J. B. M.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 14.

Gents: For one, I think a great deal depends (in this discussion of "right and left") upon the objective point; or what the article, or object is we are gazing at. For instance: a class in anatomy, looking upon the dissection of a manakin—placed upon a stage, facing *left*, in front of the students—would be the observers right; thus, in describing the heart, the student, if adhering to this view of the question, would get the heart in the *wrong* place, and yet have it in the *right* side! What an anomaly. Under this view of the matter, I cast my vote for the figure's position on the coin, &c., and not the *observer's* in looking at the piece. S. O., Jr.

Hoosick Falls, Sep. 7.

Gentlemen: As to the question "Right or Left" my opinion is: if the figure, or profile of an individual on a coin is looking to the observer's right, we must follow the position on the coin and term it "left."

Very Respectfully, J. H.

Saint Louis, Mo., Sept. 10.

Mason & Co.: I suppose you will have a large number of opinions on the "Right and Left" subject, as presented in last number of your magazine, and after all is said and done, the matter will remain as before, *right* with some; *wrong* with others, and *left* to the disposition of those who discuss such knotty questions. Is seems to me both sides of the subject can be cleverly defended, and therefore it is

useless to agitate the matter further.

In truth and for justice, L. W.

[We present the above correspondence as "specimen bricks" of a large number of letters, nearly all bearing the same interpretation, as the foregoing, in reference to the subject in dispute. We must in truth say, that the general voice of numismatists agree in determining the position of the figure by the observer's right or left. The concluding letter in the above series from our correspondent, "L. W." strongly reminds us of the following anecdote, with the recital of which we leave the subject until another time.

Two Quaker girls were ironing on the same table. One asked the other what side she would take, the right, or left? She answered promptly: "It will be right for me to take the left, and then it will be left for thee to take the right."—ED.]

Germantown, April 20, 1868.

Dear Sirs: I have noticed several peculiarities in the American coins which have not yet been mentioned in your excellent magazine, rubbings of the varieties enclosed. Among these is a half-cent of 1828, 12 stars, which has the date much farther to the left than the others of this year; also two dates of 1825, large and small, rubbing of the small date enclosed. I have several varieties of the 1792 cent differing mainly in the arrangement of the hair. Have also four different "Confederatio's," chiefly varying in the number and disposition of the stars and the arrangement of the rays. Hope soon to be able to show you my entire collection of colonials, comprising 128 pieces; have a liberty cap of 1793 and other rare coins for trading—will see you as soon as possible.

Yours truly, J.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. S., YARMOUTH.—See article elsewhere on the subject of "right and left" which embodies your views. We have yet a few Impeachment Tickets, 50c. each. These tickets were made expressly for the U. S. gov't, and used during the trial of the President, for admission to the Senate Chamber. In the future the possessor of one of these cards will be a lucky individual. They are beautifully engraved, stamped, and signed, and come in sets of four colors. $1 per set, or 50c. each.

G. A. P., NEW YORK.—Shall have a branch coin depot in your city soon—shall be pleased to see you when we open.

R. L., PORTLAND.—Was on a visit to N. Y. when your order came to hand. Sent per express two 1793 cents, one 1799 and three 1804 cents. We have 1804s re-strikes from old cracked U. S. dies, *warranted* from genuine 1804 die. Price $2.

C. MCOWAN.—Hope your efforts to increase our subscription list will terminate successfully. Shall have some fine foreign coins about 5th inst. Sale of Randall's collection Oct. 28th (two days) will send catalogue.

C. W. L., CALIFORNIA.—Sent you the Confederate 10c. stamp (rose) value $5. This squares accounts.

R. S. E., WESTFIELD.—Have written you concerning application for partnership.

E. S. N., WHITE'S CORNERS.—Sent on the currency and old dates of pennies, 8th ult.

H. C. W., NEW YORK.—Will take the 1792 Dime at 25 Dolls. Send it C. O. D. by express. Have written two letters, and no reply.

C. F. R., BATAVIA.—Have changed your address.

T. C. D., CINCINNATI.—Sent the 1804 Dollar by express. Shall have

sale of fine American coins, Oct. 28, and a private collection on sale about the 10th instant.

J. HAUPLER, HOOSICK FALLS.—We received a dozen communications on the "Right and Left" subject, and about equally divided in opinion.

F. P. R., FORT WAYNE.—Send on P. O. order. Will send 1798 Dollar (good) for $2. We send the Half-cents 1793 to 1857—omitting 1796, 1802, 1811, '31, '36, '40 to '48, and '52—for $3 the set. Can get you an 1805 half-doll. over the '4.

SALISBURY, N. Y.—You omitted to add signature to your favor of 2d ult.

S. A., JR., PITTSBURG.—Thanks for kindness in recommending our journal and coin depot to Pittsburghers. We have a baker's dozen of good customers in P. Keep the ball moving. Coin business looks brilliant.

R. A. G.—Sent off last order and a letter same day. Your kind interest in our success and frequent orders highly appreciated.

W. C. D.—Business in N. Y. is our excuse for not answering your last more promptly.

W. P. & H. & P., PITTSBURG.—Good and faithful friends are scarce. You have done us much service. Orders from your vicinity are warmly welcomed, and if you succeed in raising a club, let it fall upon us in good force, so that we shall *feel* it—in our pocket. Foreign coins to arrive 15th inst. *via* steamer.

G. F. B.—Is the club properly served with magazines in Owego and Hornellsville? When we get open in N. Y. shall send you our circular, &c.

G. M. P., TROY.—All accounts square, and it is with great pleasure we say that no difference has existed between us in the transaction of hundreds of dollars worth of coin business. Have written. Hope soon to squeeze your hand in a friendly shake.

C. J. S.—Have selected the stamps we required and returned the balance. Send on another lot.

J. A. S.—Write to Dr. Dickeson, this city, concerning Indian relics.

C. J. B.—Hope to see you soon. Would like to get your work on tokens.

U. S. IMPEACHMENT TICKETS.

There seems to be a misapprehension among our readers in reference to the tickets issued by the Government for admission to the Senate Chamber, during the trial of the President upon the articles of impeachment. Politics aside, these tickets will take position among the historical relics of our country. There is scarcely a member of Congress, or public man in America, who has not secured one of these memento's of an exciting period in our country's history. Many of our readers imagine these tickets to be a printed piece of paper in the form of a burlesque on the great trial. This is not the fact—on the contrary, the tickets were engraved to the order of the government, signed, and stamped, (day and date of the trial) and used by parties witnessing the events of the impeachment affair. As we succeeded in obtaining all the tickets remaining on hand at the close of the trial, we wish to set the matter right and state that each ticket we send our patrons is warranted *original*. Each new subscriber to this journal receives one of the Impeachment Tickets as a gift. The tickets are in sets of four colors, and mailed at $1 per set, or 50c. singly.

J. COLVIN RANDALL'S

COLLECTION OF VALUABLE COINS,

At Public Sale,

On Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 28th and 29th,

COMMENCING AT 3 P. M.,

AT THE ROOMS OF

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, 1110 *Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.*

This valuable Cabinet of Coins includes U. S. Silver Dollars Halves, Quarters, Dimes, Half Dimes, Three-cent pieces, Patterns, Colonials, Medals, Washington Pieces, Cents, Half Cents, Foreign Silver and Copper Medals, Coins, &c.

Many rare and very fine Coins will be found in this collection. Also, some brilliant Proof sets, and other proof pieces.

Catalogues furnished on application to the Auctioneers, or to

MASON & CO., No. 50 North TENTH St., Philadelphia.

Coins on Exhibition at 9 A. M., each day of Sale.

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